

Mainland Recognizing Value of School System Used Here

As Hawaii Would Reject Sections of Tried "Course of Study" Federal Bureau Recommends It to All.

Up to within the past few weeks the school system of Hawaii had led the way for all America in the matter of the correlation of language study with nature study, the combination being misunderstood by many, however, and being the target for a great deal of criticism. The recent attack made upon the "course of study" had for its basis the criticisms advanced against the nature study course, although those who had instituted the course and were defending it explained, over and over again, the twofold object aimed at. As a result of the criticisms, the course was recently eliminated by name and partially wiped out. Now comes the United States bureau of education officially advocating just what Hawaii has dropped, a bureau publication just issued containing a paper by Prof. M. A. Leiper of the Western Kentucky Normal School on "Teaching Language Through Agriculture and Domestic Science."

An introductory note by P. P. Claxton, head of the federal bureau of education, says, in part:

One of the most difficult problems of modern school practice is how to prevent overcrowding of the curriculum, breaking up the school day into small fragments of time devoted to disconnected tasks, and dissipating the energies of the children to such an extent that the process of education is hindered rather than helped by our attempts to enrich and modernize the courses of study.

The solution of the problem lies in a closer correlation of subjects and especially of formal subjects with content subjects, and it is fortunate that when the correlation is well made both subjects can be better taught and in less time than either alone. This is especially true of language, the most effective learning of which comes in the elementary grades, as a by-product of the right study of content subjects.

Professor Leiper, in developing his theme, takes practically the same ground as that taken by the advocates of the nature study course in Hawaii and declares, moreover, that on the mainland "public opinion is fast crystallizing to this end" and that "the time seems not far distant when all States will demand such training of all teachers that give instruction in rural schools." His paper, in part given below, is worth careful reading by those interested in the development of the rural schools of Hawaii, where the teaching of English is so essential. Professor Leiper says:

"The city schools of our land have done much to prepare the children whom they serve for the life they are to live. The many-sided life of the city man or woman is in general well provided for by the various phases of industrial work that find a place in the curricula of many city and town schools. The rural school should serve the needs of the country child equally as well, and should endeavor, as far as means and opportunity are afforded, to introduce instruction along those lines that will instill in the child a love and appreciation of rural life, and should assist other agencies in giving him a fundamental knowledge of the great realm of nature about him and the leading facts necessary to a successful conduct of the farm. If education is, as it has been often defined, 'a preparation for life,' the foregoing statement can not be controverted, and doubtless no one would desire to contest it.

"The chief office, then, of the rural school, in addition to giving the child the fundamental instruction in reading, arithmetic, geography, etc., is to develop a deep and reverent appreciation of nature, and to give a fundamental knowledge of that body of facts by which man may make nature yield the greatest possible amount of food and clothing for sustenance and comfort.

"The teacher in the rural school undertakes a difficult task when he attempts to lift his school to the standard outlined. The consolidated school may attack the problem with reasonable hope of solution, but for the teacher in the one-room rural school, confronted with the necessary schedule of from twenty to thirty classes each day, the situation is far more serious. For him the solution must be found largely in correlating the necessary instruction in the practical fields of nature study, agriculture, and domestic science, with the work in the subjects already in the course, and in a reorganization and redirection of the subject matter taught in those subjects. The new instruction does not demand new classes; it is to be given, for the most part, in the classes already provided in the present curriculum. As Bailey says, 'It is a point of view asserting itself. It is an attitude toward life and expresses itself in a way of teaching. Its spirit will eventually pervade and vitalize all school work.'

"This standard can not, of course, be reached unless the rural teacher is imbued thoroughly with the idea of directing the instruction in the rural schools along more practical lines and is capable of giving the instruction necessary. Public opinion is fast crystallizing to this end. Laws are making this attitude on the part of the rural teachers more necessary than ever before, and are demanding that they be prepared to impart in their instruction the fundamentals at least of these practical subjects. Normal schools generally are placing in their courses required training in these subjects, and the time seems not far distant when all States will demand such training of all teachers that give instruction in rural schools."

"No subject in the public-school curriculum lends itself so easily and effectively to the scheme of correlating with the regular work these practical nature and farm-life subjects as does language work. Every child in the rural school has his language lesson every day throughout the eight years of his public-school life. Subjects for these language lessons must be chosen by the teacher, and they must be closely related to the child's life and interests if the work is to be interesting and effective.

"No better or more attractive source

from which these subjects may be chosen can be found than the realms of nature study, agriculture, and domestic science. From these sources most of the subjects for both oral and written language, or composition work, should be drawn. Subjects chosen from these fields are interesting because they are real and vital in the child's life. In talking and writing about the attributes, relations, and activities of objects in the world about him, such as birds, insects, plants, etc., the child, in addition to gaining valuable information, is adding to his language equipment words that are not meaningless, but words that are really 'signs of ideas.' This can not be the case when subjects foreign to the life and interests of the child are used in language work. Subjects like 'Virtue has its rewards' and 'Honesty is the best policy' are likely to be fatal to interest in composition work."

ARMY HAS NOW ITS OWN KIPLING

WASHINGTON, D. C., October 4.—St. Barb, Bainbridge, private in Company D, Engineers Corps, stationed at Washington Barracks, is soon to come up for his examination for an officer's commission in the corps, and those among his superiors who know him say he is practically certain to pass.

Private Bainbridge is a Briton, an educated man, soldier of fortune, all-around military tramp, and enjoys the title, "the Kipling of the American army." His barrack room verse has all the flavor of Kipling's soldier-life ballads, with a quality of its own that comes from the man's personal experience and the fact that in the army of the United States he finds a wealth of material such as Kipling never had. Bainbridge served during the Boer war in South Africa; he was with Madero's forces when the present president of Mexico overthrew the Diaz administration; he has seen service in other "wars" among the quarrelsome little republics of Central and South America, and has followed his profession of soldiering wherever there was soldiering to do.

Hardships of the "Hike." During marches and while in camp or barracks Bainbridge has written many bits of verse, of which the following is a fair example:

The Hike.
My throat is hot and dusty like a bloom in 'bale of hay;
My feet are sore and blistered and my heels are worn away.
I am sticky, hot and dirty, and my patience worn to bits,
Yet the officers all wonder why the private up and quits.

It was "route step, march,"
With dust upon your clothes;
Don't mind the perspiration,
That's a drippin' down your nose,
You're a howling thing of beauty
When you hit the bloomin' pike,
And we all of us delight
When we go upon a hike.

My shoulder's lame and twisted from packin' up my Krug;
My knees are tired and tremble and I'm wobbling like a jug.
My face is cracked and sunburned and my thinker even hurts,
Yet the officers all wonder why the 'listed man deserts.

It was "full step, march,"
With your haversacks and roll.
Don't mind the heavy cartridge belt,
That's a tearin' out your soul.
You're a chirpin', clankin' jekass,
Like a pack train on a strike.
Oh, it's lovely in the army
Since we all began to hike.

We don't mind a bit of marchin' when we see the reason why,
But for plain old-fashioned nonsense this here likin' takes the pie.
It is simply just disgustin' and don't train a man a bit.
Yet the officers all wonder when a private "hits the grit."

It was "squads right, march,"
Don't mind the dust or heat,
You're waitin' most impatient
Till the bugle sounds retreat,
You're a rarin', ravin' idiot,
Like a dervish on a hike;
And army life's delightful
Now that we have got to hike.

If you want to train a sprinter once a year is not the way;
Start out easy, then increase, add a little bit each day.
Then he's hard and used to goin', and likin' never hurts,
Yet the officers all wonder why the 'listed man deserts.

It was "halt, dress up,"
I was glad, I must confess;
From my leggin' to my helmet
I was just a drippin' mess.
Just a wiggly, wobbly kombe,
Just a poor, deserted tyke.
Oh, for fine and dandy trainin'
There's nothin' like the hike.

RECLAMATION TO GO AHEAD NOW

Supreme Court Upholds Law Under Which Board of Health Is to Abolish Swamps.

THE INJUNCTION IS DENIED

Contractors May Now Proceed to Fill Portions of Low Lands of Kewalo.

The test case brought against the territorial reclamation law, to be operated under the "reclaiming fund," whereby the swamp lands of the city are to be filled in, was decided in the supreme court yesterday and the validity of the law has been upheld. This means that work upon the filling in of the Kewalo swamps will be begun at once and that the work will be kept up until the worst of the city swamps are no more.
Commenting upon the decision yesterday, Governor Frier said that he saw no reason why this highly necessary sanitation work should not go ahead from now on without a hitch.
It is impossible that any action will be taken to carry the test case any higher.

A decision upholding the right of the board of health to declare unsanitary low lying lands within the city limits and the right of the department of public works to make a contract for the filling in of such lands after the owner has refused to do so, the amount of the contract to be charged as a lien against the property so improved, was handed down yesterday by the supreme court. The particular land involved, which has been made a test case of the "Reclamation Law," is that of the estate of Kaleipua Kanoa, Cecil Brown trustee, on the southeast corner of Kaloa road and Kaiulani street, in the Kewalo district. Senator Cecil Brown bringing action to stop the carrying out of the contract given to the Lord-Young Engineering Company.

A demurrer was filed by the attorney general's department, represented in the action by Deputy Attorney General Smith, the plaintiff taking the ground that the statute under which action of the territorial authorities was being taken was unconstitutional, inasmuch as it would deprive the property owner of his land without just compensation, contrary to the Fifth Amendment of the Constitution. It was further claimed that "due process of law" was not observed in the condemnation of the property as unsanitary, and that through the law as administered there had been delegated to an administrative board the power of taxation, contrary to the provisions of the Organic Act.

The decision of the supreme court is that none of the grounds upon which the injunction was asked are valid, and that the circuit court should sustain the demurrer.

The Decision.
After reciting the various steps taken by the authorities, leading up to the filing of the bill asking for an injunction, and reviewing the various objects of the law, the decision of the supreme court says:

"The claim of the plaintiff that the statute, if enforced, would constitute a taking of his property for public use without making just compensation therefor, leads to a consideration, first, of the general nature and purposes of the statute, and next, of some of its provisions. The contention is made that the statute is wholly void because it provides for the assessment of the whole cost of the making of the improvement upon the land upon which the work is done, whereas, it is argued, the legislature, in providing for such schemes of reclamation under a statute such as that under review, cannot constitutionally authorize an assessment against a particular parcel of land in excess of the value of the special benefit accruing to that land, or its owner, by reason of the improvement made or contemplated. The force of such a contention will depend upon the character of the statute at which the argument may be directed.

"For example, the opening, grading and paving of public highways is essentially a function of government. The duty to grade or pave such a highway may not be imposed by law upon abutting owners, and, although such owners may legally be compelled to contribute to the cost of grading and paving the highway upon which their lands are situated, the amount of the enforced contribution, laid in the form of a special tax or assessment, cannot legally exceed the value of the special benefits which accrue to the abutting property as the result of the improvement. The foundation of the power to tax specially in such cases is the benefit of the object of the tax conferred on the owners of the abutting lots. The value of that benefit will mark the limit of the assessment. But the statute in question does not involve the theory of special benefits accruing from a public improvement.

SUFFERERS TAKE NOTICE.

There is no necessity of your being constantly annoyed by a tickling in the throat, which keeps you coughing and disturbs your sleep and rest. A dose or two of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy will cut the phlegm which is the cause of the trouble and clear the pulmonary tubes. For sale by Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii.

A Health Measure.
This statute is a health measure, as is sufficiently shown by the language of its first section. Proceedings under its provisions with a finding by the board of health that certain land is unsanitary and dangerous condition of land in an unsanitary condition or otherwise deleterious to the public health through natural causes not contributed by man was not a nuisance at common law. Such a condition cannot be treated as a nuisance except by authority of the legislature, in the interest of the public health and in the exercise of the police power, to impose upon the owner of land which has become or threatens to become a nuisance to health, through natural causes or by human agency, the duty of putting it in proper condition by the making of improvements which will render it sanitary.

"The statute in question does not expressly declare such to be the duty of owners of land of the character of that described, but the inference is unavoidable that it was enacted on the theory that the owner of such property owes a duty to the public which he may be required to perform, and that in case he has failed or refused to perform that duty a governmental agency may be authorized to do the work of improvement for him at a expense.

"We believe it to be well established that the legislature may impose or assume a duty on the part of property owners to do certain things with reference to their property for the protection of the public irrespective of whether the performance of such duty will financially benefit the owner, and provide that in case he fails to do the necessary thing, the public, through governmental instrumentality, may do what is necessary and assess the property upon which the work is done with the entire cost thereof without reference to the matter of benefits. This would not be the exercise of the power of eminent domain, for it would not constitute a taking of private property for public use. Neither would it be the exercise of the power of taxation, for the work required to be done would not properly be regarded as a public improvement, even though it would result in a benefit to the public. It would be the police power—the power to conserve the health and safety of the community that would be called into action.

Fact Known by All.
"If there is any fact which may be supposed to be known by everybody, and therefore, by courts, it is that swamps and stagnant waters are the cause of malarial and malignant fevers and that the police power is never more legitimately exercised than in removing such nuisances." Levey v. United States, 177 U. S. 631, 636. The filling of low land upon which water collects and becomes stagnant so as to menace the health of the neighborhood falls within the principle referred to, and the duty to improve conditions may be enjoined upon the owner, and, if he fails to take action after proper notice, the municipality or other agency may be authorized to make such improvement as the circumstances may require and to assess the cost against the land.

"We do not mean to say that swamp lands held in private ownership may not be reclaimed through the exercise of the power of taxation at the expense partly of the owners and partly at that of the public where the scheme constitutes a general public improvement and is not a mere matter of compelling land owners to abate nuisances or remedy insanitary conditions. In such cases, as in the matter of grading and paving streets, the limit of the assessment which may be imposed against the lands immediately benefited is the value of the special benefit conferred. The case of Tidewater Company v. Coster, 18 N. J. E. 518, upon which counsel for the plaintiff seem to place much reliance, was one involving the making of a public improvement. Many cases of the same class might be cited.

"We hold that the constitutional inhibition against the taking of private property for public use without just compensation is not violated by the provision of this statute authorizing the assessment of the whole cost of the improvement against the land improved."

GAINS AND LOSSES IN REGISTRATION

Figures Show a Considerable Fluctuation in Various Precincts.

(From Thursday Advertiser)

County Clerk Kalaokalani yesterday compiled the different precinct registrations, showing a total registration of 7924 for the city and county of Honolulu. The figures available to midnight on Tuesday showed a total of 7982, but as these figures included the number of voters who had died since the opening of the great register and the number who have asked for transfers, the final figures bring the registration down a trifle.

The ninth precinct of the fourth and the ninth of the fifth held premier honors in their districts for the largest number of registered voters. Kaimuki precinct shows the largest gain for the fourth, and the Palama fire station precinct takes first place in the fifth for the number of voters added to the register over the 1910 totals. Three precincts in the fourth and seven in the fifth are credited with having lost some of the resident voters, while one precinct of the fourth and two in the fifth managed to keep their list of voters intact, neither gaining nor losing any of their voters.

The fourth district registration totals 4011, which is 277 over the registration of 1910, and the fifth shows 3913, a total of 224 more than were registered in 1910. The following are the figures showing the standing of each precinct in both the fourth and fifth districts:

Fourth District.		Reg.	Reg.
Precincts—		1910.	1912.
1. Kaimuki	.....	254	403
2. Waikiki	.....	320	390

3. Manoa	.....	290	345
4. Moanalua	.....	342	367
5. Thimble Shoal	.....	241	242
6. Kewalo	.....	474	459
7. Kakaia	.....	350	311
8. Ewa	.....	373	388
9. Coast Fire St.	.....	438	478
10. Nuuhiwa	.....	187	156
11. Waimanalo	.....	48	48
12. Paia	.....	347	343
		3,774	4,011

Fifth District.		Reg.	Reg.
1. Kakaia	.....	116	116
2. Waikane	.....	105	110
3. Hanalei	.....	101	101
4. Kakaia	.....	158	149
5. Waimanalo	.....	214	212
6. Waimanalo	.....	128	133
7. Ewa Mill	.....	100	128
8. Ewa C. H.	.....	280	280
9. Kakaia	.....	361	508
10. Kakaia	.....	285	303
11. Palama F. S.	.....	346	503
12. Liliha School	.....	129	144
13. Kakaia St.	.....	328	316
14. Kakaia	.....	497	492
15. Aala Park	.....	241	238
16. Wahiawa	.....	37	90
17. Watertown	.....	130	110
		3,880	3,913

Total Registration.
1910. 1912.

Fourth District	.....	3,734	4,011
Fifth District	.....	3,680	3,913
		7,413	7,924

Fourth District gain over 1910..... 277
Fifth District gain over 1910..... 224

Total gain over 1910..... 501

SEEKS EXCHANGE OF HARBOR LAND

Inter-Island Company Insistent for Trade of Property on the Waterfront.

Lively arguments over the principle involving the exchanging of government waterfront property for private waterfront property occupied nearly all the time during the meeting of the board of harbor commissioners yesterday afternoon.

The question arose from the proposition made by the Inter-Island Navigation Company to exchange 4424 square feet of their property, for that of the government which is located between the Healan boat house and the Bishop wharf and which gives easy access to their proposed drydock.

Marston Campbell declared that he was opposed to the exchanging of or selling of government waterfront property and would decidedly vote against any such proposition, but agreed to compromise on a license which would give the Inter-Island boats the use of that channel of water during the time the drydock was maintained and operated, but which was to expire as soon as the drydock was discontinued.

C. Hemenway, attorney for the Inter-Island company was persistent in his idea of an equal exchange, which resulted in a resolution being drawn up and formally presented to the board. In making a motion for the adoption of the resolution Marston Campbell once more stated definitely, that he did not wish his action in adopting the resolution, to be misconstrued and that he did so only under the consideration that he did not favor the exchange.

At the next meeting the resolution will be taken up and acted upon. The power of the board to compel the Associated Oil Company to use the government oil pipe line was brought up by a letter from the Oceanic Steamship Company asking the commissioners if they could compel the company to use the government pipe line while supplying their ships with oil. The board agreed that this could not be done, but that as the recent law would not permit the use of oil barges there would be no other means of supplying the oil, and it would therefore be necessary for them to use the government pipe line.

Saturday will be the time limit upon the public notices informing employees of the various steamship companies that no smoking will be allowed on any of the wharves. In case the law is disregarded the offender will be arrested and fined. Harbormaster Foster informed the board that he intended to rigidly enforce this law, as the wharves were in constant danger of fire from smokers at the present time.

HOME RULERS HAVE PICKED A TICKET

The Home Rulers have finally selected their ticket for this county and will soon be out informing the public of the virtues of their candidates. The ticket will not be a full one, but every good Home Ruler is supposed to vote what there is of it straight.

Charles Notley, for Delegate to Congress, of course, heads the list. Then come J. C. Cohen, D. Kalaokalani Sr. and William White for the senate, with William Mossman and David Ahia as representatives from the fifth. There will be no candidates for the house from the fourth. For the board of supervisors the Home Rulers are touting for David Notley, the Republican candidate, and William Ahia and A. Fernandez, independents.

The third party speakers are going to tour the island and hold a series of town meetings, commencing some time this week. One of the main arguments to be made is to beware of the candidates on the other tickets who are indisputably reminding the voters of the fact that they are "sons of the soil." "These fellows may be sons of the soil, all right," said one of the Home Ruler orators last night, "but I notice that they do not go to the other sons of the soil when they have any work to be done. They kick us out of the road and hire foreigners."

Perey Remondin, of San Francisco, an expert insurance man, has arrived to take charge of the fire insurance department of the Trust Trust Company, Ltd.

FEDERATIONISTS IN DECISIVE ACTION

Senator A. F. Judd opened up at the meeting of the civic federation in the public service rooms yesterday afternoon an exceedingly interesting question and one which Honolulu will have to face during the next few years, he said, namely the opening up of roads in the congested districts of the city for sanitary purposes, and thus doing away with the wet lands which are a source of disease and a general menace to the city's health.

When the meeting was first called to order by President Arthur Smith few members had put in an appearance, but before the meeting had progressed the room was filled with interested listeners to Senator Judd's address. Incidentally, President Smith remarked that one reason why the meeting was a small one was because when he had gone to a number of business men in the city and asked them to be present they answered:

"What's the use? Nothing is accomplished and nothing done, except to pass resolutions."

Important Problem.
Continuing, President Smith accentuated the importance of the question before the meeting, that of sanitation for the city through road improvements; then he introduced Senator Judd.

The Senator opened by stating that he was not an expert sanitarian, but just a plain American citizen elected by the people as a senator.

"I have made myself something of a nuisance," began the Senator, "but I have also made a study of the submerged tenth in the congested districts and have secured a good idea regarding the solution of this sanitation problem. It is not my idea, but Doctor Pratt's, president of the board of health. Doctor Pratt is not appreciated here as much as on the mainland, where it is realized that he has made two important sanitation discoveries in Honolulu; one for killing mosquitoes by putting carbide in the water where they breed, and the other of smearing a streak of oil around a block before going after the rats."

Not Fair to All.

Then Senator Judd took up the question of roads. He told of the proposed opening of Kuakini street from Nuuanu to Fort street, and how the land for the opening had been bought at a good price from the owners, who at the same time benefited by the added frontage of their property. This he contended was not fair to the other citizens. He spoke of the growth of Honolulu and predicted that there would be a population of 180,000 within fifteen years, and that Honolulu would have to progress along practical sanitary lines.

"I recognize the apathy of our citizens," said Senator Judd. "We are asleep, but it is time to wake up."

Then the speaker went on to tell of the wet lands within a mile of the post-office and how they were a menace to every man in the room. He told of a spring near Liliha street which irrigated forty acres of taro lands and was a constant menace to health, yet this water right was a valuable one and under the present laws could not be taken away from the beneficiaries.

The senator held that the best way to meet this problem was to open streets through the district and provide land for cottages, so that its value would so increase that it would be more valuable for residence purposes than for taro patches. This land was now taxed at \$400 an acre, while it should be worth at least \$1200 an acre.

"This isn't fair to the rest of the town," he added.

The Tuberculosis Menace.
He quoted statistics to show that seventy-five per cent of tuberculosis cases had their origin within three-quarters of a mile of the postoffice, right in this congested district, which should be opened up with streets. He advocated fighting the source of tuberculosis by attacking the tenements, where the people lose their self-respect, and throw more land on the market for cottages. These tenements, he said, had largely grown up where the streets were not opened. Now there were a series of crooked lanes, which followed old time taro patch dikes.

The main thing, the speaker added, was drainage, and to solve this problem was to open streets and lay sewers, but not in the old-fashioned way, where the streets formed dams. The new streets should be modern and curbed. Nothing, he said, could be done in this matter without public opinion back of the plan for a better city. There were two ways of going at it.

The first was from a health standpoint should be given the supervisors to act in this matter and then the business men of the town would be forced to come forward and take political action.

"We have outgrown absolutely the practise of taking money from the general fund for roads, it is time for assessments," he asserted.

Discussion and Action.

point backed by the police power, the other was from the point of view of public improvements.

The present statutes, he stated, were absolute failures. He believed more a lively discussion followed, during which the way this question was met in Los Angeles was mooted. Ed Towse also spoke authoritatively along the same lines, giving figures and details of the way this was done in cities on the mainland.

Rev. Mr. Gulick also spoke of the method of assessments in Vogue in Oakland, where property is assessed in a district to pay for roads.

After some further discussion it was decided to have the legislative committee get in touch with the federal authorities relative to improvements along the beach from Waikiki ewa, especially in regard to a trunk line sewer. Also a bill will be drawn up embodying the best thought for sanitary roads to be presented at the coming legislative session.

TWO IRISH LEADERS HURT.

SWINFORD, Ireland, October 3.—John Dillon, the Irish member of parliament, was thrown from a dogcart and badly injured in the head today, while visiting in the county of Mayo. Joseph Devlin, also a member of parliament, is confined to his bed as the result of an automobile accident.